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on Stelæ 2 and 3 were "twins having the same birthday." These stelæ may, indeed, have some historical value.

A. F. C.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE STINGY AND OTHER INDIAN STORIES. By GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL. Illustrated. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1901. Pp. 235.

It is but just that the American Indian should be represented in the Harpers' "Portrait Collection of Short Stories," of which this book forms the fifth volume. Of the competence of the author there can be no doubt; his long and intimate acquaintance with several Indian tribes and his numerous scientific and literary contributions are sufficient evidence. As he himself says: "Seated by the flickering fire in Blackfoot skin-lodge, or in Pawnee dirt-house, or in seashore dwelling on the northwest coast, I have received these stories from the lips of aged historians, and have set them down here as I have heard them." The tale from which the book takes its title, and two others ("Bluejay the Imitator," "Bluejay visits the Ghosts") are "Bluejay Stories" from the northwest coast. "The Girl who was the Ring" (dealing with the popular "stick and ring game"), "The First Corn," "The Star Boy," "The Grizzly Bear's Medicine," are Pawnee tales. Of the remainder "The First Medicine Lodge," "Thunder Maker and Cold Maker," "The Blindness of Pi-wáp-ōk," "Nothing Child," "Shield Quiver's Wife," "The Beaver Stick," and "Little Friend Coyote," are Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan, while the Nez Percés are represented by "Ragged Head." The range of topics is wide and the subject-matter of great interest. A Chinook version (in the original Indian tongue) of the "Bluejay Stories" was published by Dr. Franz Boas in his "Chinook Texts" (Washington, 1894), pages 148-182. The illustrations are well done and fit the stories to which they belong. The first story tells why mussels stick fast to the rocks; "The Girl who was the Ring" is quite an animal story; "First Corn" is the tale of a young gambler who became chief and teacher of his people; "Star Boy" tells of the Pawnee girl who chose a bright star in the sky and became his wife; "The Grizzly Bear's Medicine" is the story of the poor boy and the chief's son; "The First Medicine Lodge" is a tale of Scarface, a hero of Blackfeet and Piegans; among other things, "Thunder Maker and Cold Maker" tells why the raven comes to give warning of an approaching storm; "The Blindness of Pi-wáp-ōk" is the story of a hunter struck blind, who became a great "medicine-man;" "Ragged Head" tells of a Nez Percé warrior, whom neither arrow, nor bullet, nor spear could kill, but who was slain by a ramrod; "Nothing Child" is the story of a Blackfoot foundling and his luck; "Shield Quiver's Wife" is a tale of Indian jealousy and falsity; "The Beaver Stick" tells of an orphan, who through choosing the right medicine (an old beaver cutting) became a great chief; "Little Friend Coyote" is a story of Kootenay treachery towards the Blackfeet and of the coyote's succor of an escaping Blackfoot woman. Altogether this book is good reading, both for the folk-lorist and the man of letters.

A. F. C.